

CHINA



MAIL.

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VOL. XXV. No. 1872. 號八月六年九十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 8th JUNE, 1869. 日八十月四年巳己治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES HERBY & Co., 4 Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.
CHINA.—Sutton, Drown & Co., Amoy, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, and all the ports of the coast.

Arrivals.

June 7, *Vencedora*, H. O. M. steamer, Carantes, Manila, June 4, Mail.—Spanish Consul.
June 7, *Meridian*, Siam, 3-mast schooner, 294, Zetterlund, Bangkok, May 14, General—Chinese.
June 7, *Columbus*, British ship, 744, Crook, Glasgow, Jan. 13, General—American Consul.
June 7, *Eliza*, American ship, 1228, Brown, Cardiff, Jan. 10, 1869, 100 tons Coal—Messageries Maritimes.
June 8, *Meridian*, British steamer, 1300, Bernard, Shanghai, June 4, 6.30 a.m., Mail, Silk and Treasures.—F. & O. Co.

Departures.

June 8, *Emma*, for Singapore.
8, *Falcon*, for Chetoo.
8, *Providence*, for Macao.
8, *Ellen Rickmers*, for New York.
8, *George*, for Tientsin.
8, *A. W. Stevens*, for New York.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.—For Malacca, Asst. Surgeon R. Lambert, Mr and Mrs Dow, 2 infants and European servant, Messrs W. Walker, A. A. Hayes, J. Malby, and Diekmann.

Shipping Reports.

The British ship *Columbus*, Capt. Crook, from Glasgow, reports on leaving port had bad weather, and put in to Waterford for twenty days; left on 12th February; had very heavy under which lasted for three days, then moderate; crossed the Equator on 6th March, in lat. 22.25 S.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 6th April, in lat. 43.20 S.; made Java Head on 16th May; passed Anjer on 16th May; thence had light E. winds and calms until last two days, when had wind from S.W. till arrival in Hongkong on 7th June; 115 days out. On 10th May, off Anjer, spoke the British barque *Elwara*, from London bound to Tientsin, 114 days out; on 1st June, in lat. 11 N. 108.54 E., spoke the Siam ship *George*, from Bangkok bound to this port, 12 days out.

The Siam ship *Meridian*, Capt. Crook, reports fine and light variable winds, until last three days, when had steady breeze from S.E. till arrival in port. On 6th instant, off Mochafield Bank, spoke the Siam ship *Meridian*, from this port bound to Bangkok, 6 days out.

The American ship *Eleanor*, Captain L. W. Brown, from Cardiff, reports had bad weather in Channel, which lasted for 12 days, then had moderate weather and southerly winds; crossed the Equator on 19th February, in lat. 28 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 25th March, in lat. 40.21 S.; made St. Paul's Island on 16th April, and Java Head on 14th May; arrived at Anjer on 16th May; left Anjer on 16th May; thence had moderate weather and light winds until last three days, then breeze from southward until arrival in Hongkong on 7th June; 145 days out. On 2nd June, in lat. 11.40 N., long. 113.40 E., spoke the British ship *Meridian*, from Liverpool bound to Shanghai, 103 days out.

The P. & O. steam-ship *Malacca*, Capt. Bernard, from Shanghai, reports: left at 6.30 a.m. on the 4th; experienced moderate S. S. W. winds and dense fogs to Wau-ki Island, thence to arrival fresh S. Westly winds and fine weather. Passed the ship *Western City* and *Lord Macartney* off Wau-ki Island, bound N. E., and P. & O. steam-ship *Orissa* off Seven Stars steering to Westward.

New Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The steamer "SUWONADA" will be despatched for the above port, TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, June 8, 1869.

FOR MANILA.
The barque "CENTRA" will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to WAHSEE, SMITH & Co., Hongkong, June 8, 1869.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
CAPTAIN and MATE for Barque "CENTRA."
Apply to WAHSEE, SMITH & Co., Hongkong, June 8, 1869.

New Advertisements.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "FORMOSA" will leave for the above places, at 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 18th inst.
W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 8, 1869.

To arrive per steamer "Africa" and For Sale.
A. D. BAKER'S PORTLAND CEMENT PUMP.
To pump 600,000 gallons per hour with 16 inch Section and Delivery. Price \$1,250.
S. SPEECHLY, Agent.
Hongkong, June 8, 1869.

HASTLACK and WINN, Dental Surgeons.
THE Undersigned having RETURNED from Shanghai, can be consulted Professionally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. at his former Office, No. 1, Wyndham Street, (back of the HONGKONG CLUB).
H. H. WINN, D.D.S.
Hongkong, June 8, 1869.

TO LET.
THAT very desirable residence at the "Albany," lately occupied by C. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., possession immediate. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to THOS. W. BARRINGTON, 63, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, June 8, 1869.

"COLUMBUS" FROM GLASGOW.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Hongkong, June 8, 1869.

DR. VARNUM D. COLLINS, Holding a Diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College, resumes the practice of his profession at Hongkong. Patients visited at their residences, by addressing him, Hongkong Hotel.

MISS GABRIEL has received a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' Straw HATS, Christy's Felt HATS, Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, Glenfield STARCH and STONE BLUE.
Hongkong, June 7, 1869.

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE.
Bales of Fresh Californian OAT HAY.
RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, June 7, 1869.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th instant, both days included.
JAIDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, June 7, 1869.

NAGASAKI PATENT SLIP.
THIS SLIP is now available for docking Ships of 1,200 Tons or under, and all work connected therewith, as also in the SHIPWRIGHTS, JOINERS, BOAT-BUILDERS, SPAR-MAKERS, and general departments in under experienced European Superintendence. The SLIP has been most substantially constructed, in a perfectly land-locked and secure position, and has been pronounced by competent authority as equal to any existing works of the same kind.
Charge, for three days use of the Slip, One Dollar per ton, and all labour, material, &c., supplied on moderate terms. For further information, apply to GLOVER & Co., Managers, Nagasaki, Japan, t-a-w my21-70.

THE Undersigned has established himself as a GENERAL AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT on the Ground-Floor of the Hongkong Hotel, under the style of GREEDS & Co.
J. M. GUEDES, JR., Hongkong, June 5, 1869.

APOTHECARY WANTED.
WANTED a qualified APOTHECARY for the Seamen's Hospital.
For particulars, apply at the Hospital.
Hongkong, June 4, 1869.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.
MISS ROSE has just received a choice assortment of Black and Colored SILKS, BAREGE, Fancy and Muslin DRESSES, RIBBONS, Velvets and Dress TRIMMINGS in great variety.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
Hongkong, June 4, 1869.

NOTICE.
STAG HOTEL.
THE above Establishment having been thoroughly Cleaned, Repaired, and entirely refurnished, will be RE-OPENED for business on SATURDAY, the 12th inst.
JAMES B. LYLE WATSON, Proprietor.
Hongkong, June 3, 1869.

New Advertisements.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
NOTICE.

SHARE No. 119 has been placed in the hands of the Directors for Sale. Sealed TENDERS for purchase of same will be received until the 15th June 1869. By order of the Board, ROBERT WATMORE, Secretary.
Hongkong, June 7, 1869.

FAWCETT & Co., SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, SAIL MAKERS, AND, COMMISSION AGENTS, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

FOR SALE.
DRAUGHT ALE & PORTER in Hhds. Apply to ROBERT S. WALKER & Co., Hongkong, June 1, 1869.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned request that all Accounts due then be paid on or before the 15th INSTANT, and all Claims against them sent in immediately.
THOS. HUNT & Co., Hongkong, June 1, 1869.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned begs to inform his Patrons, that his GALLERY will be closed on the 1st of June for taking Card Photographs, consequent on his removal to the New Establishment, on the corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets, opposite Arton, Tailor.
Ordinary business will be conducted during the month of June, in the present Establishment.
W. F. FLOYD, Hongkong, May 24, 1869.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned returns thanks for past favors, and would remind the Gentlemen of Hongkong, that the Most Agreeable Health-inspiring treats obtainable, can be had at the HONGKONG HOTEL MAH-DRESSING SALOON. Constant-moving PUMPER and Shower of FRAGRANT OILS, which render the Body Cool and Comfortable.
W. P. MOORE, Proprietor, Hongkong, May 15, 1869.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned, in the name of the proprietors, begs leave to inform foreign communities in China that, having assumed the business and acquired the "good will" of the late "ORIENTAL HOTEL," he is now prepared to offer to Ladies, Gentlemen and families, visiting this port, on his newly-opened premises, entitled "CANTON HOTEL AND BAKERY" first rate accommodation, a superior table, as well as excellent Wines and Spirits. Due regard having also been paid to cleanliness, intelligence and attentive domestic, the proprietor is assured, that visitors will be waiting in no comfort they can possibly desire.
A Bakery being attached to the establishment, Bread and Biscuits, made of the finest American flour, are constantly on hand.
A Billiard Saloon, with a magnificent table, by Messrs Shearwood & Co., Calcutta, will be also opened on the premises. Ice cream of all descriptions can be had on application, during the evenings of the ensuing summer.
F. XAVIER, Manager, Canton, May 11, 1869.

WANTED TO BUY, 4 SHARES in the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. State price and all particulars. Address "A," care of China Mail Office, Hongkong, April 26, 1869.

F. A. WHEELER, HAIR CUTTER & HAIR DRESSER, 26, Queen's Road, (Opposite LANK & CRAWFORD'S.)
Hongkong, March 19, 1869.

E. R. HANDLEY, (LATE PATRICKSON & HANDLEY,) House and Ship Painter, Copper Smith, Zinc Worker, and Gas Fitter, 16, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, May 24, 1869.

F. FRICKEL & Co. SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

MORRIS & Co., AUCTIONEERS, NEWS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. (Late J. B. Morris, News Agent.)

New Advertisements.

FESEFELD & Co., AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS, QUEEN'S ROAD, Next Door to "HONGKONG DISPENSARY," Hongkong, May 1, 1869.

MILK BECK & Co. beg respectfully to thank the public for the liberal patronage they have extended to him for the last 15 years and to inform them that he has recently purchased several first class Cows (making in all 24) and made additions to his premises, so that he is enabled to supply genuine milk in larger quantities than heretofore at moderate prices.
36, SHIP STREET, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, May 21, 1869.

AUCTIONS.
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon,—An Invoice of Coward's Oilman's Stores, comprising Mustard, Saled Oil, Vinegar, Pickles, assorted Sauces, Lemon Syrup, Tartaric Acid, Jams and Jellies, Currants, Tapioca, Pearl-Barley, Arrow-root, Oatmeal, Macaroni, Bloaters and Cheese.
An Invoice of Perfumery, consisting of: Lozenges, Lemon, Raspberry, &c. Drops, Seidlitz Powders, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Cod-liver Oil, assorted Perfumes, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Shaving Soap, Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Pomatum, Brown Windsor and Honey Soaps.
Gossell's choice Lavender Water and assorted Perfumes.
2 each single and double Perambulators, Crying, Dressed, Model and Wax Dolls, gentlemen's Walking Canes.
11bs and 2lbs. tin Salmon, Fairbank's Scales.
A few dozen breakfast and dinner Claret, Table Cutlery and Reading Lamps.
10 tons 1/2 inch Sheet Iron.
Also, 2 cases good Fronting Linen.
50 doz. Stereoscopic Slides.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots with all errors of description whatever at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, June 7, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MORRIS & Co. will sell at their General Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, 1869, 12 o'clock.—The balance of an Invoice of Crystal Glassware, comprising Tumblers, Champagne, Claret, Port, Sherry, and Liqueur Glasses, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Carafes, &c., &c.
Carpenters' and Engineers' Tools. Pocket Knives and Scissors. Sundry Household Furniture.
And, A Fine Australian Cow.
Etc., Etc., Etc.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, June 7, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
DENT & Co.'s ESTATE.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of DENT & Co's Estate, to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on THURSDAY, 15th July, 1869, at 3 p.m., At the Office of the Trustees, 7, Pender's Hill, Hongkong.—The Property at FOOCOW, known as DENT & Co's, consisting of: DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms and Bath Rooms, with Servants' Offices and Stables detached; the whole surrounded by a Garden. This House is at present let on a short Lease.
OFFICES AND GODOWNS.
A House containing 4 Offices and Spacious Tea Room, with fire-proof Godowns, large Treasury, and Comptroller's Rooms below, Servants' Offices, &c., attached.
Three large Godowns, A, B, and C, as per plan, adjoining the above.
This property has water frontage, is situated in the most eligible portion of the business quarter of Foocow, and is let on a Renting Lease for 5 years, commencing from the 1st May 1869, at the annual rental of \$4,500.
For further particulars, apply to FRANK PEREIRA, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 20, 1869.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Godowns of Messrs SMITH ARCHER & Co., Wanchi,—20 barrels Butter.
33 barrels Pork.
100 bales American Oakum.
100 barrels Tar.
1527 pieces Tongued and Grooved Pine Lumber.
37 Oak Planks.
15 cases Bay Rum.
And, 2 House Boats.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 2, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, at 11 o'clock a.m., and every succeeding day until the whole is disposed of,—The entire STOCK-IN-TRADE of Messrs Thos. Hunt & Co., Peddler's Wharf, comprising: Oilman's Stores, Hardware, Cabosco, Fairbanks' Scales, Canvas, Rope, Rubber and Hemp Packing, Plated Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Lanterns, &c., &c., &c.
Wines, Ale, Porter, Liqueurs, &c. Office Furniture and Store Fixtures. Cargo and House BOATS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 5, 1869.

BANKS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Unpaid Capital of One Hundred Dollars per Share on the 20,000 New Shares of the Corporation's Stock, will fall due on the dates following, viz:—On 1st July, 1869, \$25
1st July, 1870, 25
1st Jan., 1872, 25
1st Jan., 1873, 25
\$100
Shareholders electing to pay the whole or any portion of the above Calls by anticipation will receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, until the respective dates at which the Calls shall fall due, and receipts for such payments will be issued at the Head Office and Branches.
By Order of the Court of Directors, VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Geo. F. HEARD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—J. H. MENKE, Esq.
GEORGE J. HELLAND, Hon. J. B. TAYLOR, Esq.
WILLIAM LEMANN, J. P. DUNCANSON, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. RICHARD ROWETT, Esq.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Hongkong, Shanghai, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits.—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " " " LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted, on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.
A. CANTON.
Service comfortable, prix modérés.
20 Mai, 1869.

Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The Steam-ship "JAPIN," Captain J. H. FREEMAN, will sail from Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco, on the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. No Freight received after Noon of the 18th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 p.m., day of sailing.
GEO. E. LANE, Agent.
Hongkong, June 7, 1869.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.
The Steam-ship "DOUGLAS," Captain TORPIN, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Hongkong, June 3, 1869.

FOR LONDON.
The U. S. S. Coy's Str. "ACHILLES," Russian, Master, will be despatched from Foochow for the above port soon after the opening of the Tea Market, calling at Hongkong, if sufficient inducement offers.
Rate of Freight as follows:—If the passage is made to Gravesend in 70 days or under, £6. 6/ per ton 40 ft.
" 80 " " £5. 10/ " " over 80 " " £3. 0/ " " BIRLEN & Co., Hongkong, May 6, 1869.

O. S. S. Co's Steamers.
INSURANCE.
If required by shippers, at the time of making freight engagements, certificate of insurance, against Tea or Silk, on first class English Companies, may be obtained from the undersigned, at the following rates:—47s. 6d. per cent. Shanghai and Foochow to London.
58s. 6d. per cent. Hankow to London.
Net cash, including average and cost of stamp.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Shanghai, 27th April, 1869.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The North German barque "MATADOR," 7500 piculs capacity.
Apply to MORGAN LAMBERT & Co., Hongkong, June 2, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American ship "AKBAR," Crocker, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, May 29, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The British ship "MAY," Captain Towsley, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, May 27, 1869.

FOR SINGAPORE.
The First-class French brig "EMMA," Capt. ELIE, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to FREDERIC DEGENAER, Hongkong, May 25, 1869.

FOR MANILA.
The Spanish barque "SANTA ANA," Gavito, Master, will meet with quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Hongkong, May 24, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
The American barque "A. H. STEVENS," will load here and Whampoa for New York and have despatch.
For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, April 10, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The N. G. barque "EDUARD," Captain SOUET, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, May 10, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American ship "MALAY," will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, May 7, 1869.

present the amount of even nominal conversion. Of Jewsess this average would be too high, since oddly enough they appear to be more intractable than the mere Christians. Some one who had taken the trouble to reckon up the income and balance it against the results came to the conclusion that it cost over £90 to convert an octogenarian Jew, who was also stout deaf; but of Jewish eighty years old, who was not thus converted, but died at the age of ninety in Prussia naively remarking "I am glad as soon as he heard the name of Jesus he uttered the most fearful oaths and ran away as fast as his old legs could carry him."

Among other items of news presumably considered gratifying (or they would not be printed and circulated among the subscribers) we find that a Jewish physician was very kind and argued for the space of two hours, but remained quite insensible to the arguments of the church which was well filled "several Jews were present," said Rabbi, also, fond of controversy, was well read in infidel books, "from which he had extracted much poison and all kinds of arguments, which he uses against Christianity." Another "appeared to us to be thirsting after truth." A shepherd was "so baffled and perplexed, but not beaten, that he struck his head and beard in great grief," and declared he would never give up the Talmud, whether our arguments were right or wrong." One Jew who was preached to immediately pretended to be deaf; but then, it is added, "years ago he would not listen at all." Probably the poor man had been in the interior become too infirm to escape. They take the tracts, and are often willing to converse on religious subjects, but that seems very nearly to exhaust the sympathy of the society.

Of one it is remarked "he could not say that he belonged to that highly interesting class, the secret believers." As we searched vainly for further mention of the class which comprises these objects of interest, we fear that even "secret believers" are something more than rare. The wife of a Jew who had attentively listened to conversions on Christianity "had evidently acquired knowledge, I wish I could add, in addition to grace, but she would not observe the aggrieved missionary. Accounts of arguments and discussions mostly ended thus: "I met this objection by Scripture and then we separated." "We were interrupted, and the discussion ended." One Jew remarked that he was "tired of the tracts, and advised me to sell and circulate old Hebrew tracts, some more useful and interesting." Another "said, 'to leave the tracts, as he never would believe in my religion.' One, who to speak plainly was an old clothes man, maintained firmly that if he Messiah had come as the missionaries represented he should not be obliged to attend in the fair selling tale. With regard to the depot of the society at the last Paris Exhibition, great stress is laid on the fact that none of the tracts given to the Jews were taken in the park torn or thrown away. This might have not signified anything, as of a British workman, but nevertheless is a rule, Jews do not waste even paper.

At Mulhouse an old Jew complained not only of the sinfulness of mankind, but of its own sin; he had, however, "an inveterate antipathy to Jesus." Elsewhere we read, "the building was full, Jewish converts numbered in the hundreds (which was also unable) did the boys Jews (apparently converts) were present. There were two ladies of title shook hands with the missionaries, and Prince Oscar of Sweden, with his chamberlain spent half an hour at the society's depot in Paris.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS IN ENGLAND.

A parliamentary return gives the amount expended during the ten years between 1869 and 1898, both inclusive, out of the consolidated vote by Parliament for national education in England and Wales. It exhibits in detail under the heads "subscriptions," "school pence," and "other contributions" the sums of money raised locally to meet the grants from the Central Education Department in Downing-street. During the ten years to which we have referred the department voted £2,070,135. To meet the expenditure no less a sum—£2,400,000—was raised locally, £4,554,833 being subscriptions, £2,241,327 being "school pence," £1,195,754 the contributions from "other sources," and £2,241,327 being "school pence," and £1,195,754 the contributions from "other sources." But in almost every journal in which these figures have been quoted the sum of £2,391,505 has been presented as the whole local sum so-called, locally raised throughout England and Wales for the purpose of national education in ten years. It is difficult to understand how people could fall into such an obvious error, inasmuch as before this very return appeared another parliamentary paper relating to the Duke of Marlborough and connected with Church of England schools in the peer alone had been issued. This document states that in England and Wales, in the 4,090 Church of England schools now usually aided by the State, there are as many as 6,711 national or parish schools, so called, not aided, but supported by contributions, school pence, and occasionally by endowments, but all, of course, raised locally, and not met by one farthing of the Treasury. Such are the relative proportions of the Church of England schools to the Church of England alone. But we have to take into account all the money raised locally and independently of the State grants by Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, the Congregational body, the Baptists, and various other religious denominations, to say nothing of the moneys raised from British and ragged schools and from the numerous private schools in character, such as the schools at Eton, and those to the Commercial Travellers. Instead of representing £2,391,405 as the whole amount raised in ten years for education independently of the State, it would be much nearer the mark and much more just to represent these persons to represent it as three times as much.

The Masonic body have found an opportunity for a second demonstration in Dublin in connection with the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of their male and female schools, which took place in the Phoenix Palace, and where a kind of sequel to the late but not the late Paris Fair was present. The masons of all orders wore their costume, and walked in procession and the building, which was brilliantly decorated, at their head. Addresses were delivered in defence of masonry and on behalf of the charities. Lord Dunboyne, General Dunne, and others took part in the

This image shows a vertical strip of a document, likely a book or a bound manuscript. The left side of the strip is dominated by a dark, heavily textured area that appears to be the binding or the gutter of the book. This area has a mottled, almost fibrous appearance with various shades of black and dark grey. To the right of this dark strip, there is a lighter, more uniform area that represents the page of the document. This area is mostly white or light grey, but it shows signs of aging and wear, with some faint, irregular markings and a slightly grainy texture. The overall image is oriented vertically, and the contrast between the dark binding and the lighter page is very pronounced.

Journal of Management Education

LOCAL.

SOME unpleasant rumours are afloat as to the financial stability of the large and well-known Chinese bank, whose engagements are reported as very large.

THE *Japan Gazette* says—"The intelligence of the action of the Home Government in the matter of the Formosa affair, which was brought by U. S. Mail Steamer *Great Republic*, in anticipation of the regular P. & O. Steamer, is received with great dissatisfaction."

WE (*Friend of China*) hear from Macao, under date the 20th ultimo, that Messrs Dent & Co.'s old Book-keeper, Mr Loureiro, (quondam proprietor of Jessfield, and much other valuable property in Shanghai) has been released from the durance to which he was subjected consequent on his inability to make the books of the firm exhibit proper balances. But we also hear from another party that the release has not actually taken place, though, by a telegram from Lisbon, there can be no doubt of the order for release being on the way; a telegram stating that the deposit had issued from the proper office, having already been received.—But that, as we know, even in such matters as minute gun salutes on the deaths of crowned heads, is not sufficient—there must be the Sign Manual for such an important circumstance as an order to release a State prisoner. One of our friends on hearing the report, remarked—"Wonder if Pedro will come to Shanghai again—the place where he was so generally esteemed, and where he did so much good for the public at large."

—TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr May on the Bench.

Another ferocious dog case was disposed of.

Mr Hughes, broker, appeared to answer a summons for having assaulted his horse-boy, but was discharged.

The two chair-coolies referred to in our Small Cause report, on having left the employ of Mr J. B. Holland without notice, and having upset Mrs Holland, to that lady's injury, were brought up, and each fined in the sum of \$10, in default one month's hard labor.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Court Paper for Wednesday, 9th June, 1869, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris and Another v. Rodger and Others.—Application for Rule for repayment of sums paid under reversed judgment.

In the matter of Lyall and Others, Bankrupts.—Motion to determine claim of C. F. Anderson and Another.

Before Hon. J. PAUNCEFOOT.
June 8, 1869.

G. Davis v. J. Baak, \$500, for brokerage, at rate of 30 cents per head, for coolies contracted for to the defendant, who is agent for the Dutch Emigration Company. He said that the court's judgment in this case. He said that it was a principle that the 30 cents per head was intended as the commission for those coolies who were shipped for Surinam, and on that point he would give judgment merely for the \$55.60 lodged in Court. From the evidence and correspondence, however, it was sufficiently evident that the plaintiff had rendered great assistance in the procurement of the coolies; and for this he would give judgment in the sum of \$200, with costs of attorney.

Tai Choo Chuen v. Wong Lung, \$192.64.—Mr Hazeland called His Honor's attention to the above case, which was decided last Court-day, and asked for leave to appeal, on the ground that improper evidence was admitted which ought not to have been received. The case being one of compromiser's commission, the Judge had called evidence as to custom.

Mr Hazeland said that the appeal could be granted only on a point of law, and not upon a question of fact. The decision in the case alluded to was given upon the fact proven in evidence that an understood agreement existed to pay one per cent to the compromiser, because he became a guarantee for the payment of the money for the goods. It was admitted that the sum of one-half per cent had been paid by defendant, but he refused to pay the remainder. His judgment in the case having been, therefore, based upon fact, and not at all connected with the custom of trade, no appeal could be granted. He was sorry that the rule was ever made; but it could not be helped.

Mr Hazeland said that he knew very little about the case personally, as there was no counsel on either side; but he was under the impression that it had been decided on the ground he had stated.

Jose Borges and another v. B. Devine, \$300; J. Williams v. Same, \$400; Les Tye Yoo v. Same, \$17; and Yin Ahoy v. Same, \$19.—These cases rested upon the decision of Mr Petersen, who had been appointed arbitrator in the matters of dispute arising in connection with the conduct and proprietorship of the German Tavern. The plaintiffs had been ordered to stand over from last sitting as it had been found that a question of payment of license amongst the partners had not been portioned according to the liability of each. Mr Hazeland appeared for the plaintiffs; and as defendant took objection to several items in the award of the arbiter, Mr Hazeland submitted that they could go into items after they had been settled by the arbitrator according to the terms of the award. The award of hardship from defendant, the case was ultimately concluded by the Court. Judgment was given in the first action for plaintiff in \$47.43; the second action was withdrawn altogether; and defendant was ordered to pay the two last-noted claims (\$36), together with \$74.25 of a claim made by Messrs Schellhas, & Co. and adjudicated some time since.

Tong Aman v. J. B. Holland, \$4.35.—Chiu Asee v. Same, \$4.35.—These were two claims on the part of chair-coolies for wages. The amount was admitted by defendant; but it was advanced in defence that the coolies had behaved in a most shameful manner; that they had got drunk and purposely thrown Mrs Holland twice out of her chair, injuring that lady very much. The defendant said the lady was very ill for two or three days thereafter, and that the coolies, besides abusing her in the most filthy language and refusing to carry her home, endeavored to dissuade the neighbouring outside coolies to give her the use of their sedans.

Judgment was given by the Court for defendant in both cases, and a looking was called in, who caught the plaintiffs by the collar, and then both to be charged before the Magistrate. His Honor remarked that it was a very gross case.

J. F. Rose v. M. Leesler, \$3.60, for goods supplied.—This was a claim for collars and stockings supplied to defendant from the establishment of Miss Rose, over two years ago. Mr Rose appeared as manager of the business.

His Honor (to defendant): Do you admit this debt?

Defendant: I don't remember ever buying them.—The defendant then went into a rambling story about a certain Mr Collins who used to live in the same room with him, who got goods from Miss Rose: It might probably be to that gentleman's account the goods were got.

Plaintiff stated that this Mr Collins got goods about the same time as defendant did goods for them. Mr Collins, who was in Furness, had since got goods, and also paid for them.

Defendant denied that he had any bill at all with Miss Rose.

Plaintiff here produced the books of the firm, which showed two entries, amounting to the sum claimed; and a note (which defendant admitted to be his own handwriting) was also introduced, which began thus: "I suppose you are surprised that I have not come to pay my bill," and was dated March 1867, only a month after the goods were delivered. Defendant had no other bill except that one referred to.

His Honor remarked that these facts might refresh defendant's memory regarding the bill and the goods.

Defendant, having been sworn, said that he was in "Barnum's" room, and was in the business. He did not remember ever buying anything.

His Honor: Don't remember! Do you swear that you did not get those goods?

Defendant hesitated, and said something about not getting them personally; then he swore positively that he did not buy the goods.

His Honor asked how defendant explained the goods so late, a month after the goods were said to be introduced, which began with "I suppose you are surprised that I have not come to pay my bill," and there was another note, whereon he asked Miss Rose to wait a little longer, when he would pay.

Defendant here again sought to mix up the two accounts of the aforesaid Mr Collins and the one under consideration, and said he had promised to pay it if Mr Collins did not.

Plaintiff said that Miss Rose was in Australia and could not herself prove the supply and delivery of the goods in dispute; but he was perfectly certain that she would never have entered the goods had they not been supplied in the usual way.

Defendant again swore he did not personally get the collars charged for.

His Honor said that it was a pity Miss Rose would not be back until some months later, to prove this question; but it did not matter whether defendant got the goods personally or not; he had promised to pay for them. Everything showed that he must have got the goods; and in face of the evidence, the Court could not but give judgment for the amount claimed.

E. R. Holmes v. M. Lessler, \$160.80.—This case, at the Star Hotel.—The defendant, on July 1898 to April 1899; and defendant said he did not know whether the account was correct or not; he had never got a bill, and thought that the plaintiff had been wrong in taking out any summons against him.

Plaintiff said he was perfectly certain that the account was correct; he had treated defendant in a friendly way in the matter, which could be seen from the time the bill had run.

Judgment for plaintiff.

Ho Assan v. K. R. Holmes, \$338.88.—This case, which was connected with disputes arising out of the proprietorship of the Star Hotel, was withdrawn.

Sam Hing Stultz v. J. Sloane, \$51.50.—On goods supplied.—Judgment was given for plaintiff, but more as a means of prohibiting recovery than anything else, as defendant said he had gone off to New York without settling this and other little bills.

Koo Ayow v. C. Seaburg, \$11; and Ho Aikew v. Same, \$22.—Judgment for plaintiff. Defendant has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

J. A. Pereira v. C. Brown (Army and Navy), \$21.13.—For lemonade and soda water.—Unreturned bottles valued at \$12 returned.—Judgment for plaintiff. Defendant, less \$12, on condition that the bottles be returned, against the recognized usage.

E. F. O'Toole v. W. Johnstone, \$80.—On board and lodging.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Mr Sharp applied, on behalf of two seamen of the ship *James Dizon*, for a writ to stop the said vessel. Although his clients had signed articles for three years, with the usual condition to be discharged on a port in the United Kingdom, they had been discharged here in Hongkong,—the vessel having been sold the other day to Mr Thomas Howard,—and no provision had been made for their passage home to England. As she was on the eve of departure, he had just heard from the Harbor Master, he wished to stop his clients. Mr Sharp continued to say that the European captain tried to get rid of his crews at work (such as they could get in charge) out of Manila men and Chinese than they could out of Europeans in this hot climate. His clients were entitled to a passage home, which could not be refused.

The capias was issued, as requested.

THE NORTH.

We are in receipt of papers from Japan May 28, and from Shanghai to the 3rd inst.

(N. C. Herald.)

A meeting of the new Municipal Council has been held, at which Mr Cunningham was elected Chairman, and Mr Adams vice Chairman. Messrs Baker and Hoppins were appointed to the duties of the City Chamberlain; Messrs Yates and Miller the Public Works, and Messrs Adams and Habbubay, the "Watch" Department. A resolution to be signed by firms giving their assent to the Resolution in regard to Phosphate Dues, passed at the Meeting on the 27th May, was approved. In reference to the shore line, the Secretary was instructed to address himself to the landholders, asking permission for the purpose about to be commenced at the east ends of the roads running North and South, to overlay their outcrops to the extent of about 20 feet on each side.

A Mail communication between Shanghai and Yokohama, by means of the P. & O. steamers, is at end. These will henceforth follow the example of the French mail direct to Yokohama and Hongkong. It is said, however, that the P. & O. intend soon to run a branch line from hence to Japan, calling at Nagasaki and passing through the inland Sea.

We have learned, through a correspondent at Hangchow, that the house of Mr Jenkins in Kihwa has been demolished by the Chinese. Mr Jenkins is an American missionary, who has been for some years prosecuting his work, we have been told, in a direct and prudent manner. He has been anxious to spend several months of his year alone in this distant inland city, hundreds of miles from any other foreigners. He was anxious to establish himself upon proper basis among the people, and would not refuse doing in his name undisturbed, refusing several opportunities to purchase the property he so much needed, because he would never rent nor buy in the city, and he was never being fully understood by all concerned that he was on a missionary purpose. "Whatever may have been the immediate cause of the out-break, cannot believe blame attaches to him," writes our correspondent.

A Peking correspondent tells us, as the best gossip, that the Tsung-li-yamen has demanded that Mr. Alabaster be prosecuted, under Governor Rice, and that Mr. Alabaster has given an apology to that effect to the bearer of the summons. Of course, our readers can exercise their own discretion, in believing the rumour. It is rather more substantial fact that preparations are being made for the marriage of the Emperor's young son. He is now attained the venerable age of five. It will be remembered that his late wife was selected last year.

A Chefoo correspondent writes, on the 11th.—This is the Queen's birthday; the Emperor is dining in silk and gown, and the Empress is in dress. I have heard no report as to whether there is a cricket match going on. The last new progressive idea have been the establishment of a lucifer match works; some sulphur springs have been discovered about 20 miles inland.

The high rates in the Hankow tea market referred to in our last, were given only for the new crack clops for the Russian market. Our correspondent remarks that prices for the clops are now from the 7 to the 10. The pool under those paid last year.

The Onfais are the 1 and 12 hours. The

latter teas are inferior in quality; but the former are up to average.

A Foochow correspondent writes:—Y. will recall that, a few weeks ago, I wrote regard to the high freight which then prevailed. Contrary to expectations and to the hopes of farmers, the ferment is upon again; nearly as high as it was formerly. The paddy fields in the vicinity are overflowed, and boats go now where formerly is dry ground. The foundation of many houses are submerged from one several feet. If the flood continues many days, the crops will suffer materially. For the last week or so, members of firms, T. tasters, &c., come late from England, a some from Hongkong only, have arrived in considerable numbers. The market for Teas will probably soon open.

(Continued.)

A correspondent from Chefoo reports that he has been obliged to pack his following. The Taoist of Chefoo has a German constable, who is used as a detective, and is very useful in finding out thieves. He is of course in ill odour with his brother constables and the thieving population. He is out about nine o'clock; he was once outside the town, by the rock of Mr. Abbott of the Customs, and another man, storekeeper in the Customs, on pretence of going to look after a thief. He was walking alone, with a German constable, the other being. The man in front said 'Listen,' and at that moment the constable fell to the ground. He managed to fire two shots with his revolver, but it not known what effect they had. The men escaped and have not since been seen. The constable lies in a very precarious state with a bad cut on the back of his head at neck. He was however able to give the above particulars.

JAPAN.

FURTHER INSULTS TO FOREIGNERS—DISTURBANCES EXPECTED.

From the *Japan Gazette* of May 2d, we learn that the complexion of political affairs becomes so gloomy that it thinks it becoming its duty to speak more plainly of what it considers the true position than it has lately done. At this moment, there is more unpleasantness brewing than most people have any idea of, and the two most sensitive, wide-awake themselves to the true position, would be content to let the co-nationals remain in ignorance of the fact. But it is mistaken policy.

Everyone knows that during the past fortnight, diplomatic relations with the government have been disturbed. The insults that were offered to the Englishmen on the Tokaido showed that the outgoing administration, and any one who has attention to the Samurai who insisted on the unarmed foreigners getting down from their vehicle, would have most probably ended fatally. As it is, the Mikado has sent his regrets to Sir Harry Parkes; but the British Minister demands the names of the culprits, and the government declares that they are unknown. Now here is a strange thing. The names are quite well known to the people, and are as well known to the government, although all the names passing along the Tokaido are questioned, their names taken, and the time of passing special guard-houses, noted. Sir Harry refused to accept the apology unless accompanied by the names. We shall see what the result will be.

But apart from this, indications are as to the future are silent everywhere, since the advent of the Mikado, and the detention of their retainers in Yedo, that an outbreak is imminent. It is difficult accurately to determine whether it will take place in the city itself; but universal opinion holds that this as the most probable locality. At all events, the great provoking cause is—the presence of foreigners.

In the city the insults to foreigners are also more generous than for a long time past. A gentleman riding lately along, attended by a Japanese guard, a lancer, got in his way; and one of the guard rode up to remonstrate, when the fellow took the foot of the guard and tossed him out of his saddle over his pony; and the foreigner had to show his revolver to save the guard. Why no complaint was made to the officials, we are at a loss to understand. The reason given by a gentleman to whom it happened, is, that he frequently rides Yedo on business, and that it would cause him to be a marked man.

Indeed the party opposed to foreigners is far from being even quiescent; far less dead. And it is as sure as anything can be in Japan, that it only awaits a favourable moment to make itself felt; and to bring on foreign war.

It is a true fact that an actual rupture has taken place between the English and French Ministers on the one side, and the Japanese government, on the other; but as the latter hesitate to give any satisfaction, in the shape of apology or anything else, for the late interferences with foreigners, all the foreign representatives have agreed to suspend further diplomatic relations with the government until full and ample reparation shall have been made.

CUBA AND THE STATES.

We take the following telegrams from the Havana papers:—

Chicago, April 16.—Consul General Plumb is about leaving for Havana, and carries with him preliminary instructions looking for restitution and full satisfaction to American citizens for all injuries and insults received by them at the hands of the Spanish. Captain Campbell, of the *Virgilio Lowell*, is assured that his rights will be protected. If the facts relative to the *Virgilio Lowell* are not exaggerated, the Government is determined to demand reparation and apology. The *Virgilio Lowell* has been taken to the arsenal, and the discipline broken. The depositions of the crew have been sent to the British Government.

New York, April 17th.—A special despatch from Havana says that British Consul General Fish has telegraphed instructions to our representatives at Havana to bring Mr. Lowell, without delay, and if not complied with, hostile demonstrations will commence from our naval squadrons.

The Havana press advocate the expulsion of Cuban Americans.

New York, April 18th.—A Washington special says it is confidentially declared that Grant has directed that a pre-emptory order be made on the Spanish authorities of Cuba to release the immediate crew of the *Virgilio Lowell*, and the crew of the *Virgilio Lowell* taken from the *Virgilio Lowell*.

A refusal to comply will be followed by hostile demonstrations from our navy.

New York, April 19th.—The *Herald*. New Orleans special says a formidable and well organized expedition is preparing at Cuba, and there is no doubt that the movement is of a serious character. It is stated that the command has been given to Rebel General Henry Hazen, but if he declines then General Steadman will probably be the leader. Collector Casey, who is brother-in-law of President Grant, openly says he don't want to hear or know anything about the expedition. The district Attorney appeals to Washington for instructions and receives only vague generalities.

New Orleans, April 19th.—Captain Gillet of the schooner *Licor Major*, publishes account of the seizure of two of his passengers by the Spanish frigate. He says the passengers taken had passports in due form regularly signed by General Dulce, which had been recognized by the authorities at Calabazero, where the vessel has touched. The Captain formally protested against the seizure at the time, declaring that the Spanish authorities would be held responsible. He also described the treatment of the prisoners by volunteers at Calabazero.

Cuban volunteering is going on rapidly but quietly. Recruits are promptly forwarded to Cuba in small detachments. Reasoning a full battery of field artillery was completely manned for the expedition.

New York, April 21st.—The *Herald* editorial says the Spanish Minister has called on Secretary Fish and demanded a proclamation against filibustering. The Secretary promptly declined, saying that as the insurgents have a Provisional Government he saw no reason for hindering persons from taking up arms in their service.

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES.

The recent little affair in China, which was settled in one way by what may be called the gunboat of Christianity, and another by the good sense and justice of Lord Alarendon, suggests some reflection on missions and missionaries generally among those who are sincerely desirous to see how they do they really achieve it why do they fail with one race and not with another i which is in fact their best hunting-ground for converts i and what is the secret of victory or loss in these matters i The success of which Roman Catholic missionaries boast admitting it to be true, has been ascribed to several causes. They are single men acting under very strict discipline, so that naturally their cost of living is small, and they are more easily accepted than when they are too well trained to subordinate to venture on such curious and irrational freaks as are occasionally performed by Protestant missionaries. They are accused of being more anxious to baptize the foreheads than to convince the understanding of their converts, and of showing undue indulgence to the remnants of idolatry which being possessed by them they are too well trained to subordinate to venture on such curious and irrational freaks as are occasionally performed by Protestant missionaries. They are accused of being more anxious to baptize the foreheads than to convince the understanding of their converts, and of showing undue indulgence to the remnants of idolatry which being possessed by them they are too well trained to subordinate to venture on such curious and irrational freaks as are occasionally performed by Protestant missionaries. They are accused of being more anxious to baptize the foreheads than to convince the understanding of their converts, and of showing undue indulgence to the remnants of idolatry which being possessed by them they are too well trained to subordinate to venture on such curious and irrational freaks as are occasionally performed by Protestant missionaries.

They are also occasionally expensive to the country, as we know to our cost in India where the same views with distrust by natives being expressed by the operation of an unexplained but inflexible law, to be the harbinger of the traders and soldiers whose coming the unfortunate pagans generally find reason sooner or later to lament.. Comparatively few of them are very learned men, if we may judge by the specimens frequently exhibited at Exeter Hall, nor do they receive that rigid training which raises the Church of Rome country missionaries above all others.

It is perhaps for this reason that of all the dear brethren who are exposed to our zeal for conversion, our woolly-headed brother, the negro, it is who capitalizes them most readily. The Maoris have indeed adopted Christianity, but in practice they seem to be more inspired by the spirit of the Old Testament than of the New; and until they converted the Zulus, wholesale, but they, at least, they have shaken the faith of one of our own bishops. The Christians appreciate our efforts inadequately, and it is easier to make of the young Brahmins a polished and learned scold than a Christian. The Turks and infidels for whom we pray so often do not respond, and the Mohammedans in general not only despise but hate our religion. But of all races the fewest have less of the national bias that goes to make our mission, as we believe, any human being.

A gentleman once boasted that though he had had many and curious dealings with the children of Israel, only one had never got the better of him, "but then," he added, "he was a converted Jew." Notwithstanding the undoubted proneness of the ancient Jew to idolatry, most anthropologists maintain that the Sontic is essentially and eternally different from the Semite, and therefore, cannot ever be instinctively disinclined to receive the doctrine of the Trinity. But without searching so profoundly into the subject there are, we think, many reasons why the Jew is the most difficult of proselytes. He comes of a stubborn and also of a persecuted race. For though, in speaking of the Jews, Mr. Mill says that if we had been able to take away from them all their worldly wealth, they are still liable to be reproached with their national crime. Their attitude towards us, meanwhile, on this matter is one of tolerance, not, perhaps unmixed with contempt. Again, there is a sense of imperturbability and pride in their knowledge of the enormous wealth possessed by their people throughout the world, and of the bondage in which they thereby hold the Gentiles. And even those who are rich and respectable, and even those who are irreproachable are seldom poor. We do not wish to speak unduly of the ruck of proselytes, but to be very poor and very disreputable, so far from being an obstacle to conversion, too often operates the other way, as those who understand the workings of our distant missions well know, if they are inclined to admit it.

This train of thought has been suggested by the following article published recently presented to unutilized columns of records.—After reading them we could only stand amazed at the persistent faith of the small resolute body which calls itself the "Society for the Conversion of the heathens," and we hardly know which to admire most, the moral courage of the missionaries who receive their salaries and accomplish so little, or the servile complacency and verbiage which call this life's work a noble and valuable thing.

All this machinery annually would be

present the amount of even nominal version. Of Jewesses this average was to be too high, since oddly enough they appear to be more intractable than the men. Some one who had taken the trouble to reckon up the income and balance at the results came to the conclusion that it cost over £350 to convert an octogenarian Jewess into a Christian, and that for Jew eighty years old, who was not afflicted, a missionary dating from Poland, Prussia naïvely remarks: "Said to say soon as he heard the names of Jesus, uttered the most fearful oaths and ran as fast as his old legs would carry him."

Among other items of news presuming considered gratifying (or they would be printed and circulated among the "converters") was that a Jewish physician was very kind and agreed for the space of two hours, but remained quite intransigent nevertheless. In a church which was filled "several Jews were observed." Rabbi, also, fond of controversy, was read in infidel books, "from which he extracted much poison and all kinds of arguments, which he uses against Christianity." Another "appeared to us to distrust and to be very suspicious."

"baffled and perplexed." A shopkeeper that he struck his head and beard in agitation, and declared he would never go up the Talmud, whether our arguments were right or wrong." One Jew was preached to immediately pretending to be deaf; but then, it is added, "years ago he would not listen at all." Probably poor man had in the interval become too infirm to attend the meetings, and are often "willing to converse and argue, but that seems very nearly to exhaust the evidence in favour of the society. Of one it is remarked, "I cannot just say that he belonged to that highly intelligent class, the secret believers." As we searched in vain for further mention of the class, which comprises these objects of interest, fear that even "secret believers" were more than rare. The wife of one Jew who, "very listless" in his "conversations on Christianity," "evidently grown in knowledge, & with I could say also in grace, but that was not the case," observes the aggrieved missionary. A couple of arguments and discussions most ended thus: "I met this objection in Scripture and then we separated." "We were interrupted, and the discussion ended. One Jew remarked that we were "three of the essence." One of us to sell and circulate old Hebrew books as being more useful and interesting." Another "begged us to leave him, as he never would believe in what we said." One, who to speak plainly was an old clothes man, maintained firmly that the Messiah had come as the missionary represented he should not be obliged to stand in his selling line. With regard to the depot of the society in London Exhibition, great stress is laid on the fact that none of the tracts given to the Jew were found in the pork trot or thrown away. This might be a hopeful sign if we were said of a British workman, but the as a rule, Jews do not waste even paper. At Mulhouse an old Jew complained not only of the selfishness of mankind, but his own sin; he had, however, "an inclination to the Christian religion." We read, "The building was full, Jew faces seen." Two amiable young Jewesses received tracts; some boy Jews (apparently also amiable) did the same thing; finally two ladies of title shook hands with the missionaries, and Princes Oscar of Sweden with his chamberlain spent half an hour at the society's depot in Paris.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS IN ENGLAND.

A parliamentary return gives the amount expended, during the ten years between 1869 and 1898, both inclusive, out of the moneys voted by Parliament for national education in England and Wales. It exhibits in detail under the heads "subscriptions," "school pence," and "other sources" the sums of money raised locally and the grants from the Central Education Board, during the foregoing period. During the ten years to which we have referred the department voted £1,907,135. To use this amount no less a sum than £8,991,405 was raised locally, £4,554,383 being attributed to "school pence," £1,195,754 the contributions from "other sources," £1,324,327 being the "school pence" and £1,195,754 the contributions from "other sources." But in almost every journal and newspaper these figures are given as the above-named sum £8,991,606 has been represented as the whole and sole amount locally raised throughout England and Wales for the purpose of national education in ten years. It is difficult to understand how people could fall into such an obvious error, inasmuch as before this very return appeared another parliamentary paper moved for by the Duke of Marlborough, and published by the English school board for the purpose alone, lists the following paper shows that in England and Wales while 4,600 Church of England schools are annually aided by the State, there are as many as 6,571 national or parish schools not so aided, but supported by contributions, school pence, and occasionally by endowments, but all, of course, raised locally, and not by any farthing of State aid. Such the relative proportions of State aided and unaided schools for the Church of England alone. But we have to take into account all the money raised locally and independently of State grants by Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, the Congregational body, the Baptists, and various other religious denominations, to say nothing of the moneys denominated from British and "ragged" schools and other charitable bodies, and the proportion of the poor alone living in charity, and the moneys raised by the Commercial Travellers' Institute of representing £8,901,405 as the whole sum raised in ten years for education independently of the State, it would be much nearer the mark and much more just to charitable persons to represent it as three times as much.

The massing body have found an opportunity for a second demonstration in Dublin in connection with the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of their male and female schools, which took place in the Exhibition Palace, and was a kind of sequel to the late ball which "Lord Arthur was present. The masses of all orders and their costume, and walked in procession round the building, which was brilliantly lighted, the Duke of Leinster, as Grand Master, at their head. Addresses were delivered in defence of masonry and on behalf of the charities.—Lord Dunboyne, General Dunne, and others took part in the

ENGLAND.

A parliamentary return gives the amount expended, during the ten years between 1869 and 1898, both inclusive, out of the money voted by Parliament for national education in England and Wales, and exhibits in detail under the heads "subscriptions," "school, pence," and "other sources" the sums of money raised locally to meet the grants from the Central Education Department in Downing-street. During the ten years to which we have referred the department voted £2,070,135. To meet this sum £1,695,745 was contributed from the State, £324,337 being "school pence," and £1,195,745 the contributions from "other sources." But in almost every journal in which these figures have been quoted the above-named sum £3,991,905 has been represented as the whole and sole amount raised, raised through England and Wales for the purpose of national education in ten years. It is difficult to understand how people could fall into such an obvious error, inasmuch as before this very return appeared another parliamentary paper moved for by the Duke of Marlborough and relating to Church of England schools for the poor alone had been issued. This paper shows that in England and Wales £1,695,745 was raised by the State, £324,337 annually added by the State, there being many as 6,571 national or parish schools not so aided, but supported by contributions, school pence, and occasionally by endowments, but all, of course, raised locally, and not met by any farthing of State money. Such are the relative proportions of State aided and unaided schools in England and Wales. But we have to take into account the £1,195,745 raised locally and independently of the State grants by Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, the Congregational body, the Baptists, and various other religious denominations, to say nothing of the moneys raised from British and "ragged" schools and schools peculiarly philanthropic in character, such as those which at Finner began owing to the Commercial Travellers' Association of representing £8,901,465 as the whole sum raised in ten years for education independently of the State, it would be much nearer the mark and much more just to charitable persons to represent it as three times as much.

The masonic body have found an opportunity for a second demonstration in Dublin in connection with the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of their male and female schools, which took place in the Exhibition Palace, and was a kind of sequel to the first, when the late Sir Arthur was present. The masonic of the order were in their costume, and walked in procession round the building, which was brilliantly lighted, the Duke of Leinster, as Grand Master, at their head. Addresses were delivered in defence of masonry and on behalf of the charities. Lord Dunboyne, General Dunne, and others took part in the

We are in receipt of papers from Japan of May 23, and from Shanghai to the 3rd inst.

(N. C. Herald.)

A meeting of the new Municipal Council has been held, at which Mr Cunningham has been elected Chairman, and Mr Adams vice chairman. Messrs. Baker and Hoppitt undertook the duties of the Finance Committee, Messrs. Yates and Miller the Public Works, and Messrs. Adams and Hoppitt the "Watch" Department. A resolution to be signed by firms giving their assent to the Resolution in regard to the "Phragme Dues," passed at the Meeting of the 27th May, was approved. In reference to the shore line, the Secretary was instructed to address Bond holders, asking permission for the portions about to be completed to be used for the roads running North and South, to overlay their ontages to the extent of about 20 feet each side.

A Mail communication between Shanghai and Yokohama, by means of the P. & O. steamers, is at end. These will henceforward follow the example of the French mail, and run direct between Yokohama and Shanghai. It is to be hoped, however, that the P. & O. intend soon to run a branch line from Hongkong to Japan, calling at Nagasaki and passing through the inland Sea.

We have learned, through a correspondent at Hangchow, that the house of Mr Jenkins in Kihwa has been demolished by the Chinese. Mr Jenkins is an American missionary, who has been for some years prosecuting his work, we are told, with energy and prudence. He has been in the city for about 20 months of the year, and has been in the city for about 20 months of the year, and has been in the city for about 20 months of the year. He has been in the city for about 20 months of the year, and has been in the city for about 20 months of the year.

A Peking correspondent tells us, as the latest gossip, that the Tsung-li-yamen has demanded that Mr. Alabaster be prosecuted, Governor Erye; and that Mr. Alabaster has been obliged to apologise to the venerable body, the Foreign Legation. Of course, our readers can exercise their discretion, in believing the rumour.

It is a rather more substantial fact that preparations are being made for the marriage of the Emperor this year. He is now attained the venerable age of 40. It will be remembered that his late wife was selected last year.

A Chfoo correspondent writes, on the 11th—This is the Queen's birthday; the Emperor is wearing the dragon flag, and the Emperor's flag is closed. I heard no gun fired, but there was a cricket match on. The last new progressive idea have been the establishment of a lucifer match works; some sulphur springs have been discovered about 20 miles inland.

The high rates in the Hankow tea market referred to in our last, were given only for the week close for the Russian market. Our readers will remember that prices for tea packs are now at a high level. The 10th of the month, the prices for tea packs are now at a high level. The 10th of the month, the prices for tea packs are now at a high level.

We take the following telegrams from late American papers:—

Chicago, April 16.—Consul General Plumb is about leaving for Havana, and carries with him preliminary instructions looking for restitution and full satisfaction to American citizens, for all injuries and insults received by them at the hands of the Spanish. Captain Campbell, of the *brig Lovell*, is assured that his rights will be protected. If the facts relative to the *brig Lovell* are not exaggerated, the Government has determined to demand reparation and a flag. That, and *Mary Lovell* has been taken to the arsenal, and is being discharged. The depositions of the crew have been sent to the British Government.

New York, April 17th.—A special despatch from Havana says the British Consul entered an energetic protest against the condemnation of the *brig Mary Lovell*.

New York, April 18th.—*Herald's* special says Secretary Fish has telegraphed instructions to our representatives at Cuba to make a demand for the release of the *brig Mary Lovell*, without delay, and if not complied with, hostile demonstrations will commence from our naval squadrons.

The Havana press advocate the expulsion of Cuban Americans.

New York, April 18th.—A Washington special says it is confidentially declared that the United States will not accede to a demand made on the Spanish authorities of Cuba for the immediate release of the *brig Mary Lovell*, and the surrender of her crew members taken from the *Irish Mermaid*.

SOME unpleasant rumours are afloat as to the financial stability of a large and well-known Chinese house, whose engagements are reported as very large.

Tax Paying Gazette says.—"The intelligence of the action of the Home Government in the matter of the Formosa affair, which was brought by U. S. Mail Steamer *Great Republic*, in anticipation of the regular P. & O. Str., is received with great dissatisfaction."

We (Friend of China) hear from Macao, under date the 20th ultimo, that Messrs Dent & Co.'s old Book-keeper, Mr Loureiro, (quondam proprietor of Jessfield, and much other valuable property in Shanghai) has been released from the durances to which he was subjected consequent on his inability to make the books of the firm exhibit proper balances. But we also hear from another party that the release has not actually taken place, though, by the way, if Mr Loureiro, there can be no doubt of the order for release being on the way; a telegram stating that the despatch had issued from the proper office, having already been received.—But that, as we know, even in such matters as minute gun salutes on the deaths of crowned heads, is not sufficient—there must be the Sign Manual for such an important circumstance as an order to release a State prisoner. One of our friends on hearing the report, remarked, "Wonder if Pedro will come to Shanghai again—the place where he was so generally esteemed, and where he did so much good for the public at large."

TO-DAY'S POLICE.
Mr May on the Bench.
Another ferocious dog case was disposed of.

Mr Hughes, broker, appeared to answer a summons for having assaulted his horse-boy, but was discharged.

The two chair-coolies referred to in our Small Cause report, as having left the employ of Mr J. B. Holland without notice, and having upset Mrs Holland, to that lady's injury, were brought up, and each fined in the sum of \$10, in default one month's hard labor.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Court Paper for Wednesday, 9th June, 1869, at 11 o'clock a.m.
The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris and Another v. Rodger and Others.—Application for Rule for repayment of sums paid under reversed judgment.

In the matter of Lyall and Others, Bankrupts.—Motion to determine claim of C. F. Anderson and Another.

For Sale.
EX "COURIER" FROM LONDON.
Just Arrived.
100 cases each 1 dozen Dutch
EDAM CHEESE.
"Cheddar CHEESE" in tins, from
Cross & Blackwell.
Also,
Finest Gruyere CHEESE.
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, May 15, 1869. jun15

FOR SALE.
Ex S.S. "TIGRE."
A FEW Bags of Mocha COFFEE, @ 9
per bag of 28 lb.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, August 31, 1868. tf

FOR SALE.
BITTER BEER in Hogsheads.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1869.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
ENGLISH and Anglo-German "CON-
CERTINAS," HARMONIUMS,
VIOLINS, and "VIOLIN" STRINGS,
FLUTES, NEW MUSIC, &c. &c.
The above are tuned and repaired.
C. WAGNER,
Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, March 1, 1869. imar-70

NOTICE.
Mr. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that
he is now publishing a Series of 40
Views of Hongkong, price \$25.
10 Views from Plates. 14 by 12.
26 do. do. 10 by 8.
4 Small instantaneous Subjects from
the Dragon Procession.
Hongkong, September 4, 1868. tf

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL 16 to 28 oz. and
Nails.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, September 15, 1868. tf

ATAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases,
SHERRY "3"
"PORT" "2"
"CLARET" "1"
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, April 9, 1867.

FOR SALE.
UNTZ'S Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and
Nails.
Also,
Vivian's Patent Yellow METAL Keel
PLATES, 12 lbs. and 18 lb. with NAILS.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL, 16 to 28 oz. Muntz
and Vivian's.
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, April 6, 1867.

FOR SALE.
MANILA HARD WOOD.
Consisting of:
BANABAS,
ARANGAS,
And other descriptions.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, August 11, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's
Road, lately occupied by Messrs
SMITH KENNEDY & Co.
For further particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

STEAM COALS.
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board,
ENGLISH—London-derry West Hartley,
Davison's West Hartley, Straker's
West Hartley.
WELSH—Blaenwars Marthys.
Apply to **ROB. S. WALKER & Co.**
Hongkong, March 16, 1866.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BELLAIR BUNGALOW,
Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR RENOWNED
Chutnies and Indian Condiments.
Namely,

Bengal Club Chutney
Lucknow Chutney
Cashmere Chutney
Pindaree Chutney
Cool Skinner's Chutney
Major Gray's Chutney
Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel, 20s
Mulligatawnie Paste
Curry Paste
Curry Powder
Tamarind Fish, 100
Tamarind Fish, 20s
Tamarind Fish, 1 gal. square,
Mangoes Fish, 7s
Pickled Mango Fish,
100 in tin, 11s
Chili Vinegar
Cayenne Pepper
JAMS AND JELLIES.
Guava Jelly
Tipporee Jam
Preserved Limes
Preserved Mangoes
Fine Apple Jelly
Preserved
Pickled Limes
Beal Preserves
Bengal Hump
N. B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders,
and Pastes, shipped in bulk, to any quarter of
the Globe.

Payne and Co.,
Have always on hand a Large Stock of
superior MANILA CIGARS, of all sizes.
Terms: Remittance, or reference in Cal-
cutta, to accompany order.
For orders over £25, 20 per cent discount
will be allowed, all Goods free on board in
Calcutta.

Houses and Lands.

NOTICE.
WE have REMOVED to the House No.
20, Lyndhurst Terrace,
HASANBHAY GOOLAHIN HOSAIN & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1869. jun9

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE PRINTING OFFICE of the Under-
signed has been REMOVED to the
House No. 1, Hollywood Road, opposite
the "Hotel d'Europe."
MORONHA & SONS.
Hongkong, June 1, 1869. july1

TO LET.
6 HOUSES in Seymour Terrace No. 2, 6,
9, 10, 11 and 12, each containing 4
ROOMS with out-houses attached. Water
and Gas laid.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1869.

TO LET.
ONE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished,
situated on a First Story, Wyndham
Street, near to the American Consulate,
having a Verandah and all the view of the
Harbour.
Apply to "A. X." care of the Office of
this paper.
Hongkong, May 12, 1869.

TO LET.
THREE HOUSES on Peddar's Hill, each
containing Four Rooms, with Out-
houses attached. Water and Gas laid.
Apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s
Hongkong, June 1, 1869. tf

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)
SEVERAL Strong New GODOWNS, very
conveniently situated on Marine Lot
No. 83, between Messrs J. B. B. & Co.'s
premises and Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON &
Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to
A. McLEOD,
At Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s
Hongkong, April 20, 1869. tf

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession,
TWO Commodious Two-Storeyed Granite
GODOWNS, at Wanchi, (adjoining
the Union Dock Company's Timber Yard)
on which property, also, STORAGE can be
had at moderate terms.
For particulars, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1868.

TO LET.
A Desirable Granite GODOWN at Wan-
chi, convenient to the Water.
For particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1869.

TO LET.
N. 3 Peddar's Terrace, with immediate
Possession. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1869. tf

TO LET.
ONE FLOOR of a house in Queen's
Road, well situated.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1869.

TO LET.
WITH immediate possession. That de-
sirable BUNGALOW, situated at
Pikifoolam, and known as "BELMONT."
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, February 27, 1869.

TO LET.
THE Corner HOUSE, No. 13a in Peel
Street, containing five Rooms with
Commodore's Room and Godown attached.
Water and Gas laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA.
At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARAS & Co's
Office, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, January 19, 1869. tf

TO LET.
THE Corner HOUSE, No. 22 A, in Gage
Street, containing six Rooms with
Commodore's Room and Godowns attached.
Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARAS
& Co's Office,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, December 1, 1868. tf

TO LET.
WITH immediate possession, the House
and Office, No. 4, Gough Street,
lately occupied by Messrs A. Wilkinson &
Co.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

TO LET.
A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE
in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868. tf

Houses and Lands.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, si-
tuated on the RISE of THE HILL,
Westward, and an easy distance from the
Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON.
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE.
TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's
Road, lately in the occupation of the
Asiatic Bank.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land
Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Mer-
chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive
the same on STORAGE in First-class Gra-
nitic godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

DOCKS.
NOTICE.
THE DIRECTORS of the HONG-
KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COM-
PANY LIMITED, beg to call the attention
of Shareholders who have not paid the
CALLS due on their Shares, to the follow-
ing Clauses in the articles of Association.
Clause 155.—After seven days' non-pay-
ment of a call in respect of any Share,
notice of the Call shall be repeated, and
after seven days, further non-payment there-
of, the Board may use the defaulting Share-
holder for the amount unpaid, with not
exceeding Twelve Dollars per cent. per
annum interest thereon, from the day ap-
pointed for payment thereof.
Clause 157.—After Forty-two days' non-pay-
ment of a call in respect of any Share,
the Board, with the sanction of a General
Meeting, may declare the Share forfeited for
the benefit of the Company.
By order of the Board,
G. MINTO,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 15, 1869. jun15

**THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED**
THE Company call the attention of Ship
Owners, Consignees and Masters of
Vessels, to their Establishment at Hong-
kong and Whampoa, for the DOCKING
and REPAIRING of Vessels of all classes.
At Hongkong the Company have the
only Dock in the harbour, a Granite
Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to
admit Ships of 380 feet in length, and
drawing 22 feet of water.
Attached to it there are Shipwrights,
Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers and Machinery
works, and everything necessary for the
Repairs of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.
The Company have also opened a Ship-
yard by the side of the Hongkong Dock,
and are ready to contract for the construc-
tion of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any
size.
At Whampoa the Company will take
Ships at reduced rates.
The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN"
can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or
berth them, at reasonable rates.
For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER,
Secretary,
Company's Office, Queen's Road, Corner
of Lee House Lane.
Hongkong, April 6, 1869.

INSURANCES.
**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on the Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurance will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

INSURANCES.
**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged on short period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full Annual Rate.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

INSURANCES.
**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged on short period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three
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Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

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Above 1 month and not exceeding three
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full Annual Rate.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

INSURANCES.
**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged on short period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full Annual Rate.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

INSURANCES.
**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged on short period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full Annual Rate.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

Insurances.

**OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
LONDON.
Incorporated 1869.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to accept Marine risks and issue
Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

**ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
Managing Agents in China, — Messrs.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong,
Medical Referees, — J. IVON MURRAY,
Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Managing Agents for the above Com-
pany are prepared to accept risks and issue
Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of propo-
sals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

**PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
**LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANIES.**
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Companies at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE Co.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at the
Ports of Tientsin and Kiang, are pre-
pared to Grant Policies of MARINE INSUR-
ANCE at current rates.
DODD & Co.
Tientsin, 10th August, 1868. tf

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864. tf

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
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Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
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Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
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Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

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Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

Insurances.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**
Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809,
CAPITAL £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,333,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

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Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

NOTICE.
**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**
THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full Annual Rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.
**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**
THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full Annual Rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.
**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**
THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full Annual Rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.
**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
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THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
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Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full Annual Rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

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Above 1 month and not exceeding 3
months, 2/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6
months, 3/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 4/5 " " "
Above 12 months, The full Annual Rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

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**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
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THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month

